

**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

In this response, the applicant has amended claims 1, 2, 5 and 15, and canceled claim 17. The applicant submits that no new matter has been introduced.

**Claim Objections**

The Examiner has objected to claim 17 as being in improper form due to multiple dependent claims 15 and 16. Claim 17 has been canceled without prejudice.

**Claim Rejections—35 USC §112**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-2 and 15-17 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Favorable reconsideration is requested in light of the following.

The expression in claim 1 that the Examiner found to be indefinite, viz., “releasably coupling,” has been deleted from claim 1. Claim 2 has been modified to specify that the plug and socket allow the second computer display to be disengaged from the first computer display. (Cf. the reference to Figures 50 and 51 in the Detailed Description, “Alternatively, it [the neck 206] may be releasably disposed in the bore 208 such that the entire upper support member 204 and LCD panel 210 may be lifted out of the column 202 before repositioning the LCD panel 210 as desired.”)

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Further to the request by the Examiner for clarification, claim 15 has been modified to recite that two computer displays are pivotably connected to opposite ends of the support arm. To the extent that claim 16 was rejected because it depends from claim 15, the U.S.C. 112 rejection for this claim should also be withdrawn. Claim 17 has been canceled without prejudice.

Claim Rejection—35 USC §102

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 4 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Rebeske. Reconsideration thereof is requested in light of the following.

Claim 1 recites coupling members for supporting the second display above the first display while allowing rotation of the second display about a generally *vertical* axis. Figures 1-5 of Rebeske, in contrast, do *not* teach rotation of a second display about a *vertical* axis. For example, in Figure 1, the hinge axis 47 lies horizontally not vertically.

Claim 4 recites a second computer display pivotably connected at a pivotable connection to the first computer display having a second image surface for displaying a second computer image and moveable about *at least two generally orthogonal axes* about

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the pivotable connection. In contrast, Rebeske does not teach rotation about at least two orthogonal axes. From Figure 2, it appears that the only rotation occurring of any part is about either the axis 45 or the axis 47, but these axes are parallel to each other not orthogonal.

For the same reason that claim 4 should be allowable, claim 7 should also be allowable, since claim 7 depends from claim 4. Moreover, what the Examiner states is a "lateral operating position" of Rebeske, viz., the position shown in Figure 1, is not a lateral operating position as recited in claim 7 because the second image is *not* viewable by the first person viewing the first image.

Claim Rejections—35 USC §103

The Examiner has rejected claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rebeske in view of Fowler et al. Reconsideration is requested in light of the following.

The Examiner states that Rebeske teaches all the limitations of claim 2 except for the inclusion of a socket and plug. However, the applicant has argued above that Rebeske does not teach the limitation concerning rotation about a generally vertical axis. Therefore, favorable consideration of claim 2 is solicited.

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The Examiner has rejected claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rebeske in view of Register. Reconsideration is requested in light of the following.

The Examiner states that Rebeske teaches all the limitations of claim 8 except for the limitation related to the second display being moveable to a stored position. However, the applicant has argued above that Rebeske teaches neither rotation of a second display about a vertical axis nor the lateral operating position. Therefore, favorable consideration of claim 8 is solicited.

The Examiner has rejected claims 5, 9-11 and 15-16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leveridge et al. in view of Register. Reconsideration is requested in light of the following.

The Examiner opines that Leveridge teaches all the features of claim 5 except for having at least one of the ends being moveable between the first operating position and the second operating position. The applicant respectfully disagrees. In particular, Leveridge does not teach that at least one of the ends of the support arm is extendable between a retracted configuration and an extended configuration to thereby vary the distance between the first and second computer displays. For example, the arms 20 and

22 of Leveridge are both attached to the integral support block 46; therefore, although both arms 20 and 22 can be raised and lowered in unison, neither an end of the arm 20 nor an end of the arm 22 is extendable between a retracted configuration and an extended configuration to thereby vary the distance between the first and second computer displays. Moreover, Register also does not teach at least one extendable end as recited in claim 5 of the instant application. Therefore, reconsideration of the rejection of claim 5 is requested.

Claims 9-11 depend from claim 5, which we have argued in the preceding paragraph to be allowable. Therefore, favorable consideration of these claims is solicited.

The Examiner has rejected claims 15 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leveridge et al. in view of Register. Reconsideration thereof is requested in light of the following.

Neither Leveridge nor Register teaches that each of the two computer displays is pivotable about pivot points between a first orientation, in which a first edge of each display faces the other display, and a second orientation in which a second edge of each display faces the other display. In particular, in the two-screen display system of

Register, there is no teaching that display 29 can pivot between two such orientations. Moreover, although the two displays 26 and 28 of Leveridge can pivot, Leveridge does not teach that they can pivot between a first orientation, in which a first edge of each display faces the other display, and a second orientation in which a second edge of each display faces the other display. Therefore, the applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw this rejection.

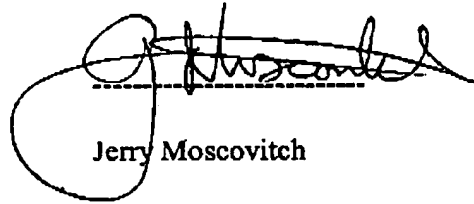
The Examiner has rejected claims 12-14 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Leveridge and Register in view of Moscovitch. Reconsideration thereof is requested in light of the following.

The Examiner states that "...Leveridge and Register teach all the limitations of claims 12-14 and 17, except the citation of having the first orientation as a landscape and the second orientation as portrait orientation." The applicant respectfully disagrees. Claims 12-14 depend from claim 5, which, we have argued above, contains the limitation of at least one of the ends of the support arm being extendable between a retracted configuration and an extended configuration to thereby vary the distance between the first and second computer displays, which limitation is not taught in either Leveridge or Register. Therefore, favorable consideration of claims 12 and 14 is solicited.

As to claim 17, the applicant has canceled this claim without prejudice.

For the aforementioned reasons, the applicant respectfully requests that a timely  
Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jerry Moscovitch", is written over a horizontal dashed line. The signature is stylized with a large loop at the beginning and end. Below the signature, the name "Jerry Moscovitch" is printed in a standard font.

Jerry Moscovitch